Vol. III. Numb. 138.

The British Apollo:

OR,

Curious Amuſements for the INGENIOUS.

To which are Added the moſt

Material Occurrences Foreign and Domeſtick.

Perform'd by ſome of the Society of GENTLEMEN, Concern'd in the Firſt and Second VOLUME, with the Aſſiſtance of other Ingenious PERSONS.

From Wedneſday February 7th. to Friday February 9th. 1711.

GENTLEMEN,

Q. *IF Sin is the cauſe of Miſery, and there be a God that Governs the World with Juſtice, how come it to paſs that he that Sins is often Happy, and he that Sins not Miſerable?*

A. This has been in all Ages of the World one of the greateſt Enquiries which has perplexed the Minds of Men. But the clear Reſolution of the Queſtion depends upon thoſe Grounds and Principles which are diſcover'd to us by Divine Revelation in the Scriptures, concerning the Reaſons of God's Patience towards wicked Men, and the Nature and End of Sufferings with which good Men are exerciſed. Notwithſtanding, even the Philoſophers themſelves, have the Light of natural Reaſon given a very good Account of this Matter. Why in the firſt Place, God in his wiſe Providence, ſometimes ſuffers the worſt of Men to go on in Impunity, is ſatisfactorily accounted for by the following Reaſons. 1. God forbears Wicked Men to propoſe to their Imitation the Example of his Goodneſs, and to teach them not to revenge their Injuries too greedily on each other. For if Offences are aggravated in Proportion to the Dignity of the Perſon, againſt whom they are committed, no Injuries of one Man towards another can be ſo great, as thoſe Affronts Men put upon God, by by their continual Provocations of him: And if God then be of ſo infinite Patience, as to forbear ſuch as have offended him, what Juſtice and Reaſon is there, but that Men ſhould exerciſe more Lenity and Patience towards each other. 2. He forbears to Puniſh wicked Men, that they may have Time to become better. 3. He ſpares ſome from Puniſhment to make them Inſtruments of his Juſtice, in Puniſhing others. For in this, Divine Juſtice hath been remarkable in a Multitude of Inſtances, which every ones reading or Obſervation may afford him. 4. There are no fewer Inſtances to prove alſo, that God ſpares wicked Men a while, that his Providence may be more remarkably obſerved in their Puniſhment afterwards. 5. But the higheſt Vindication of Divine Providence, as to the Preſent Impunity of wicked Men in the World, is taken from the certain Proſpect of a Judgment to come. God reſerves them for a fair and open Tryal, for the greater Vindication of his Honour, and Manifeſtation of his Juſtice to the World. The other Part of the Queſtion, which concerns the Sufferings of Good Men, is not of ſo great Difficulty, becauſe there are none ſo good, as not to have a mixture of Evil in them: And as they have a mixture of Evil, ſo they have but a mixture of Puniſhment: for none lye under ſo great Miſeries here, but withal they have ſome ſhare in the Comforts of this Life. Beſides, God brings them up as Children, under ſharp Diſcipline for their future Benefit. If to theſe Things we had Time to add, what the Word of God diſcovers concerning the Nature, Grounds, and Ends of Afflictions, and that Glory which ſhall be revealed, in compariſon with which, theſe light and momentary Afflictions are not at all to be valued; we ſhould then have a full and clear Vindication of Divine Providence, as to the Sufferings of good Men, as well as to the Impunity of ſuch as are wicked.

Q. *How came the Hiſtory of the firſt Ages of the World to be ſo Corrupted among the Heathens, that we find but very few, and thoſe obſcure, if any remains of it in their Writers?*

A. The general Cauſe of it were undoubtedly. 1. The gradual Decay of Knowledg, and increaſe of Barbarity in the World, occaſioned by the want of certain Records to preſerve the Ancient Hiſtory of the World in. For in the

Decay of Knowledg there muſt needs be a great Alteration of the Memory of former Times, which hath then nothing to preſerve it, but the uncertain Report of Fame, which alters and diſguiſes Things according to the Humours, Inclinations and Judgments of thoſe whoſe Hands it paſſes through. 2. The gradual increaſe of Idolatry in the World, which began ſoon after the Diſperſion of Nations: For as ſoon as it entred, all the Ancient Tradition was made Subſervient in order to that end; and thoſe Perſons whoſe Memories were preſerved in ſeveral Nations, by Degrees came to be worſhipped under Diverſity of Names; and ſuch Things were annexed to the former Traditions, as wou'd tend moſt to Advance the greateſt Superſtition in the World. 3. The Confuſion of Languages at *Babel*, was one great Reaſon of corrupting the Ancient Tradition of the World. For in ſo great and ſudden a variety of Languages, it cannot be conceived, but ſuch Things, which might be preſerved in ſome uniform manner, had all Nations us'd the ſame Language, wou'd thro' the Diverſity of Tongues be ſtrangely alter'd and diſguis'd. 4. The Fabulouſneſs of the Poets: For theſe made it their Deſign to diſguiſe all there Ancient Stories under Fables, in which they were ſo loſt, that they never afterwards cou'd recover them. For the Elder Poets of *Greece*, being Men of greater Learning than the People generally were of, and being Converſant in *Egypt* and other Parts, did bring in new Reports of the Ancient Times, which they received from the Nations they went to; and by mixing their own Traditions and others together, they muſt neceſſarily make a ſtrange Confuſion of Things, as we accordingly find in their Mythology.

Q. Gentlemen, *I Love a Young Lady, but with a very odd Paſſion, and yet perhaps many Love with the like Paſſion. I am an* occaſional Lover *(a pretty odd Term lately come up.) I Love her when others Addreſs her, but when they are off, I am no longer on. I am not very violent of Marrying her my ſelf, nor can bear another ſhou'd. Indeed I cannot well tell what I wou'd be at. I take a World of Delight in her Company, and forget it all as ſoon as I am out of it. Fancying ſometimes this is not a real Paſſion for her, I try to Addreſs another, to ſee if I cannot Affect her as much, but then ſhe ſtarts forth in my Thoughts and forbids the Banes: When I come to her again, I proceed well enough, till matters of Matrimony enter our diſcourſe, then I am ſhock'd on a ſudden, and am forc'd to Strain againſt my Inclination for Arguments, which ſometimes ſhe perceives and diſmiſſes me with a Frown; then my Paſſion is all on a Flame again, till ſhe Smiles on me, on which it begins to cool, yet not ſo as that I can give up my Intereſt in her. Pray tell me,* Gentlemen, *what I really ail, for I profeſs, I know not well, and what Methods you wou'd Adviſe me to take to be a little at eaſe, and you will Oblige.*

Your, Philander

A. This Paſſion of yours tends no farther, than to make her your *Miſtreſs*, a Creature may be taken up with and caſt off with Pleaſure. You won'd have her at your Diſpoſal, but ſhe muſt have no right in you. Therefore e'en plainly tell her your Mind, and be ſo honeſt for once, as to let her truly know, what a wretched Creature ſhe will thereby become; for a time be Careſt, and then thrown upon the Common, to end her Days in loathſome Diſeaſes and Contempt. Perhaps her Virtue may chcek your vicious Inclinations, and convert them to an Honourable Paſſion, or at leaſt make you aſham'd of proceeding further, in ſo diſhonourable an one.

Q. Gentlemen, *Some Time ago I had an Affection for a young Lady, and ſhe, I am very well aſſur'd, had the ſame for me; but my Friends ſeeming very much againſt it, we had a private Correſpondence; but my Friends happening once to ſuſpect it, and charging me with it, I owned it, but ſaying in a Paſſion, I wiſh I might never proſper, if ever I had her, not conſidering what I ſaid; which as ſoon as utter'd, was a great Trouble both to me and my Friends. Now, ſince that, there is a very great Probability of all our Friends agreeing to it. And that I have alſo for theſe Seven Years, lived in the Houſe with a young Lady, who is now above Eighteen Years of Age. Since I firſt knew her, I always fancied her for a pretty temper'd Child, and for that Reaſon, we always called one another Huſband and Wife. She always ſeemed uneaſy, though ſo very young, when I was abſent, and I have always, ſince I firſt knew her carried it very kind to her, and have told her that I would not have any Body but her. Within this little Time, ſome Body has told her, that I am going to be married, which as ſoon as ſhe heard, ſhe burſt into Tears, and ever ſince has ſeem'd very diſconſolate,* &c.

A. This is largely Anſwer'd in our firſt Volume, which is now Publiſh'd in Octavo.

POEMS.

Q. *THERE Lives a Lady hereabout,*
With Aſpect terrible enough,
To fright away the ſtrongeſt Lover,
If Cupid *did not Reign above her:*
She hath a Daughter fair and young,
From Loins of Jolly Bacchus *Sprung;*
Her Beauty, Shape, and Mein, and Air,
Do all conſpire by gentle War,
To Captive Young Timorous Hearts,
Wounded with Cupid's *Golden Darts.*
Among this charmed Number I
Us'd proſtrate, at her Feet to lye.
To gain her Love I bend my Mind,
And ſhou'd have forc'd good and kind,
If her ſharp Mothers ſubtle Lies,
Had not reſtrain'd her Tongue and Eyes;
The firſt ſpeak nought but her commands,
Which Yield the laſt in cruel Bands,
And gave them Objects ſuch a Mother,
None ever had, nor I ſuch a Lover;
As I by all Actions ſhow'd,
Such I was known to the World abroad,

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All wonder'd that my Conquereſs,
Did not attend my bold Endeavour,
But that I'm forc'd at laſt to leave her,
But if they had not known this evil
Murtur'd, this ſhe Politic Devil,
How cunningly ſhe firſt engag'd me,
And with baſe tricks had enrag'd me,
And made my Muſe her Enemy
I muſt believe, they then wou'd cry,
Brave Man who ſtill unconquer'd art,
And haſt defy'd her unſeen Dart,
Thou bravely haſt regain'd the Heart.
I muſt confeſs the Daugher's Love,
I aim'd at, who could Hermits move,
But never thought (with Cupid's leave)
That by Love only I cou'd Live,
I always did expect ſomething,
Of that which to the World doth bring
All things : But ſhe thought to delude
Me with vain ſhows, and ſo exclude
Me from her Gold, as if I were
A ſtupid Fool not fit to ſhare,
In Plato's Gifts : If ſhe thought ſo,
Then I proclaim and let all know,
For thinking ſo, ſhe is a Fool
And ought to go again to School,
To learn more Wit. Her Daughters Face,
If ſhe conſults a faithfull Glaſs,
To her Eyes will appear not bleſt
With ſuch bewitching Charms to wreſt,
My Senſes from me others know
This for a Truth and found it ſo.
I know ſhe doth in vain expect
Some Rich Old Doatard to direct,
Her Faint Eyes to her Daughter's Charms,
And blindly ruſh into her Arms ;
Since no Young Man (her Equal) will
Accept of ſuch a Bitter Pill
Without ſome Sugar ; and in vain,
Muſt every one expects to gain
Such ſweetneſs ; 'Tis Three Hundred Pounds
In Money, Houſes and in Grounds,
And till ſhe hears ſome Hundreds more
Are ſwimming from the Indian *Shore,*
A dozen Years will ſcarce effect,
The firſt, the laſt let her expect
Three Ages hence 'twill ne'er come
I'm ſure until the Day of Doom.
She is not worth the Wrath my Muſe
Thus vents againſt her, let her chooſe
A nobler Theme, and not defile
In Filth her undefiled Quill.
If any Reader wou'd know more,
To th' two Blew-Poſts, *let him go o'er,*
A Perſon may be ſpoke with there,
Will ſatisfy his longing Ear.

A. Pretend'ſt thou to the Sex alas ?
Who'rt ſuch a dull unthinking Aſs,
That if thy Paſſion thou'dst inſiſt on,
Thou haſt not Brains to ask the Queſtion,
Or canſt thou hope Gold to Ingroſs,
When thou thy ſelf art wretched Droſs.
When thou doſt look and talk thy beſt,
'Twill make thee but the more their Jeſt,
But how the Oaph pretends to bait her,
By Writing heavy toothleſs *Satyr*,
Not knowing all the while (poor Elf)
He's but Lampooning of himſelf;
Yet while you ſeek thus to offend 'em :
You are kinder than if you commend 'em
For that wou'd ſeem (preſuming) you,
Their Merits and their Value knew.

SIR,

THE Letters from Smirna Dec. 8th Adviſe that the Turks being afraid that the Czar will endeavour to get into the Black Sea with a great Fleet, and poſſeſs the Mouth of Danube, from whence the Inhabitants of Conſtantinople draw moſt of their Proviſions, all Poſſible Application is uſed to prevent the Muſcovites and get the Turkiſh Fleet in readineſs ; That In order thereunto, all the Gallies of Scio, Negroponte and Rhodes are ordered to meet at Conſtantinople in 40 Days, and the Turkiſh Fleet is to conſiſt of 30 Capital Men of War, 50 Gallies and 150 Frigots or armed Barks ; That to Man thoſe Ships they are actually raiſing and with pretty good Succeſs 20000 Seamen ; That the Grand Signior has been preſent at the Proof of 200 Pieces of Cannon and Mortars, and tho' he does not deſign to Command his Forces in Perſon, his Highneſs will bo going for Adrianople by the middle of February, to review his Army and reſide there, to be nearer to give the neceſſary Orders for crarying on the War ; That a great number of Miners and Gunners are expected from France to ſerve in the Turkiſh Army, and Monſieur des Alleurs will attend the Grand Vizier in the Field, and aſſiſt in all Councils of War, as being an Experienc'd General, whoſe Councils may be of great uſe to the Ottomans, who have few Officers of any Experience amongſt them.

London, February 9th.

On Tueſday being the Anniverſary of her Majeſty's Birth-day, there was an extraordinary Appearance of Nobility and Gentry at Court, and at Night there were Bonfires, Illuminations and other Publick Demonſtrations of Joy.

On Saturday laſt his Grace the Duke of Rutland departed this Life at his Country Seat in Lincolnſhire, and is ſucceeded in Honour and Eſtate by the Marquis of Granby, his Eldeſt Son.

Which is all from Yours, &c.

Juſt Publiſhed.

The Firſt Volume of the *Britiſh Apollo* in 8vo. containing above 2000 Anſwers to curious Queſtions in moſt Arts and Sciences, Serious, Comical and Humorous, approv'd of by many of the moſt Ingenious and Learned of both the Univerſities, and of the Royal-Society. *N. B.* Not one Volume of the firſt Edition, bound, was ſold under 15 *s.* 6 *d.* and great Numbers were called for after all were diſpoſed off. There being but a few left over what was ſubſcribed for. Now to be ſold at 6*s. per* Book, letter'd on the back, by *J. Mayo*, Printer, over againſt *Water-Lane, Fleet-ſtreet. S. Clark*, in *Birchin-lane. J. Woodward*, in *Scalding-Alley*, both near the *Royal-Exchange. J. Morphew*, near *Stationer's-Hall*, Bookſellers, and alſo by moſt Bookſellers in *London*.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

At a Certain Charge.

SUbſcriptions are now taken in at the Office of Inſurance on Marriage and Births, in the Little-Piazza, Covent-Garden, on the Birth or Baptizing a Child, where any one may be Intituled to 1000, 750, 500, or 250*l.* In a Month or 6 Weeks, from the Date of their Policies, by way of Weekly Payment and Dividend. NOTE, at the ſame place, one Perſon for 17 *s.* 6*d.* by him paid, did Receive 60 *l.* 17*s.* 6*d.* At the ſame Place is 4 Books on Servants, where any one may be Intituled to 1000, 500. 250, or 100*l.*

AT the Widow Prat's Coffee-Houſe, in Cat-Earon-Street, between St. Laurance-Churchand the corner of Aldermanbury, is kept a moſt Regular and Faithful Office of Inſurance on Marriages, both by Claims and Weekly Dividends. Wherein Perſons may be admitted upon Two Months. And alſo Inſurance upon the Births of Children by Claims, in which may be Enter'd upon Six Weeks. Note, that for theſe Societies Truſtees are Choſen, and ample Security given, and one Perſon will in a few Days for the Expence of 10 s. cecieve 12 l. and on Thhurſday the 8th Inſtant, Feb. will be open'd Books of Inſurance on Births at a Certain Charge by Weekly Payment and Contribution, wherein 50 will be taken in upon one Month. At the ſame Place Subſcriptions are taken in upon Menial Servants, for 4, 5 or 6 Months Continuance, in a Place or Service. Propoſals of each are given Gratis at the Office. Where conſtant Attendance is given.

At a Certain Charge.

AT the 3 Crowns next to Durham-Yard in the Strand; Is newly open'd 3 Books on Marriages 3 on Births, and 3 on Servants: by a Weekly Payment and Dividend for ſix Weeks.

☞ At the ſame Place on *Tueſday* the 30th of January, was open'd 3 Books on Claims for 4 Weeks, on Marriages.

AT the Office of Inſurance on Marriage, in *Bolt-Court, Fleet-Street*, any Perſon by Paying 2 s. for a Policy, Stamps and 2 *s.* towards each Marriage, until their own, or the Marriage of any other Perſon, may ſecure to themſelves 200 *l. Note*, tho' this Office began but the 2d of *January*, there are above 1800 Subſcribers, out of which no more than 26 Married this Year, who have received from 12 *l.* to 140 *l.* at the ſmall Charge of 4 *s.* to 12 *s.* the 26 Claimants having paid no more than 14 *l.* for 2500 *l.* which will appear by their Receipts, which may be ſeen at the Office, and the Perſons are all ready and willing to teſtify the Truth hereof: Wherefore 'tis hoped the Profits which are daily increaſing, will induce all Perſons who conſult their own Intereſt to incourage this which has given ſuch convincing Proofs by regular Payments of its Fairneſs and Advantage. At the ſame Place is a Second Inſurance, where any Perſons paying 5 *s.* for a Policy and Entrance, and 5 *s.* towards each Marriage, may Secure to themſelves 500 *l.* Propoſals may be had *Gratis*.

FROM the Office of Inſurance on Marriage, in King's Head Court, in Petticoat Lane, near Biſhopſgate Street.

Notice is hereby given, that ſince the Death of Mr. Tho. Edwards late Director of this Office, the ſame is continued by his Widow and Adminiſtratrix, where daily Attendance is given, and Policies delivered out as uſual.

N. *B.* This Office hath met with ſuch ſucceſs, that above Fourteen hundred Perſons have already ſubſcribed, and it is not doubted but it will be compleat within 5 or 6 Weeks, that Claims will begin to be paid by the 16th Inſtant, the ſaid Mr. Edwards having, before his death, cauſed 12 Truſtees to be choſen at Sadler's-Hall, to whom Security is given, according to the Articles of Settlement, and the ſaid Truſtees are reſolved to ſupport and encourage the ſaid Widow and Adminiſtratrix in this lawful Undertaking.

The Office on Births is in like manner continued, where daily Attendance is given and Policies delivered out as uſual.

HOlman's London Ink-Powder for Records. Moſt Excellent for all Perſons to make their Writing-Ink as black and as ſtrong as they pleaſe. Each Six-penny Paper makes a Pint of the beſt, or Pint and half, or Quart for Shopkeepers common Writing or Marking Ink, only by often ſhaking or ſtirring it in ſo much Rain or River Water; and it amends all weak and pale Ink, or Ink ſpoiled by the Froſt, and Directions to each Paper of Powder, to prevent Ink from Freezing. 'Tis Sold by moſt Stationers, Bookſellers and Haberdaſhers in and about London; and by Shop keepers in the chiefeſt Cities and Towns in England. And that none may be impoſed on by any falſe Pretenders, Cheats or Countery feits, this only has been publickly Experienced for many Years, and Patent Granted under the Great Seal of England to Charles Holman in Red-Lion-Street in Southwark, for the making the ſame; where you may have alſo his beſt Ink made for all Valuable Writings, being well Appoved in Her Majeſties Offices.

THE daily Teſtimonies I receive of the wonderful Effects of the late Famous Dr. TYSON's *Apoplectick Snuff*, obliges me to continue this Publication, it being in good eſteem with Men of Learning and Quality, for curing all Diſtempers in the Head, *&c.* Are ſealed up in Oval Tin Boxes, in the Printed Direction, with the Vertues at large. Sold at *Robin's* Coffee Houſe in *Change Alley*; at the *Printing Preſs*, in *Fleet Street*, over againſt *Water Lane*; at the *Seven Stars*, under St. *Dunſtan's Church, Fleet Street*, and at St. *James's Coffee Houſe*, near St. *James's Houſe*, at 3 *s.* 6 *d.* each Box. To prevent any miſtake, I have ſealed the Boxes with this Seal, the *Serpent, Dove, Wheat Sheaf*, and *Lion*, having this Motto under it, *Inde ſalus populi.*

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